

Two Ministers.

I.

THE TWO CONCERNED IN THE MARCONI BUSINESS, AND FIRST SIR RUFUS ISAACS.

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London, June 19.

The two Ministers are, of course, Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Lloyd George. In the attention their proceedings have excited they have for some time past been bracketed together for all time by their community of interest in Marconi shares and Marconi scandals. The immediate excitement will pass, as all excitement passes, but never can the history of the House of Commons be written without recording the admitted fact that these two Ministers disregarded some of the traditions of the House which make political life possible and the House of Commons what it is: and always has been; the first Parliament in the world. They were not corrupt. The charges of corruption never had any other foundation than conjecture and are now believed by nobody. It remains true that here are two of its ablest and most experienced members who have, quite involuntarily, brought discredit on the House, on the Ministry, on the Liberal party. There has never been anything like it before. I am not going to review the Marconi case nor to discuss, except incidentally, the facts. I assume that they are known in America almost as well as they are known here. All I shall attempt is to explain what manner of men these two really are.

Sir Rufus Isaacs as Attorney General, which he has been since 1910, is the leader of the English Bar. That is his official position as Attorney General. There is a sense in which he was leader of the Bar before he became Attorney General. He had for some years the largest practice at the Bar, and his income during these years is believed to have been greater than that of any other barrister who ever practiced at the Common Law or Chancery Bar. He is fifty-three years old. Law was not his first profession. The son of a Jewish merchant of the City of London, he naturally enough went into business in the City. Unnaturally, being a Jew and the man he was, he failed, and was "hammered" on the Stock Exchange; hence, nevertheless, he acquired a knowledge of commercial and financial affairs of the highest value to him afterward. But the Bar was his true vocation. As a junior his practice was so large that he is reported to have said he took sick in order to get a rest. It happens often enough that a junior with a great business fails to secure an equally good position at the senior Bar, where a different order of talent is required. But Mr. Isaacs stepped to the front at once.

He had become Queen's Counsel in 1898; being then thirty-eight years of age. Between that date and 1910 he held the position which the late Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen, had held before him. In all round practice he had no rival. If Sir Rufus Isaacs's health had been equal to the strain he, I suppose, would have been the rival; but to the burden of the Bar Sir Edward added the burden of high politics and great political responsibilities; and these further diminished his capacity for business of a purely legal kind. It is said of Sir Rufus Isaacs that he was never known to refuse a brief marked with an adequate fee. Sir Edward has refused many; for reasons of health as well as of politics.

There are perhaps men at the Bar, or lately at the Bar, who, strictly as lawyers, stand higher than either. Mr. Danckwerts I have heard described as knowing more law than any man in England; which would include the Judges and Law Lords. Sir Robert Finlay is a lawyer whose opinion has almost, or perhaps quite, the authority of the Bench. Lord Halsbury, as Sir Hardinge Gifford and three times Lord High Chancellor, was and is anybody's equal, whether at the Bar or on the Woolsack, or wherever you like. He is eighty-seven years old, his mind still fresh, with its usual supple vigor. He is still leader of the Conservative stalwarts, and I heard of him last week playing golf. Lord Haldane before he became Lord Chancellor held a place of his own; practicing only in great causes before courts of final jurisdiction; the Privy Council and the House of Lords itself. For upon the ark of the House of Lords, as the highest judicial tribunal of the kingdom, the Prime Minister has not yet laid a profligate hand.

To these courts of appeal Mr. Isaacs never confined himself. He went where he was asked to go; appearing perhaps as often at nisi prius as anywhere. He was alike famous as advocate, as cross-examiner, and in the general conduct of a difficult case. Nobody except Sir Edward Carson was equally persuasive with a jury. His cross-examinations were works of art. He had a velvet manner. With a stubborn witness he found means to get on friendly terms. That is, I suppose, one of the secrets of the profession known only to those at the top; or qualified for the top. No bullying, of course; which English judges would not tolerate. No hostility, or suggestion of hostility. He approaches a witness with a confident, intimate air; as if desirous only of the truth, and not doubting the desire of the witness to tell it, and tell the whole of it. Thus does he extract from his victim the most destructive admissions, as if upon a painless rack. He has the ear of the Bench as well as of the panel.

If you meet Sir Rufus Isaacs you become aware of personal qualities which, in a measure, account for his amazing success; for his habit of winning causes, which, after all, is the real business of a lawyer who practices in court. Not a commanding figure. You must seek for the source of his authority without much considering his stature. The critical say he looks like an actor, which is an unfortunate remark, due probably to his being, as is more and more common, clean shaven. But an actor is inevitably an actor in private life as well as on the boards; with expression, gesture, the manner

which comes across the footlights. Sir Rufus is free from all that; the touch of the theatre is not on him. The impression of the face, for all its well cut features, is an impression of alert repose. The only restlessness or changeableness is in the luminous eyes. There are no visible lines in the face, even at fifty-three, or none visible unless you look for them. In that sense, the face is a mask. You would say nothing has cost him an effort, nor has he cared to appeal, as an actor or an orator so often does, to the audience by the use of the facial muscles. As he talks his thoughts turn inward. He is forming to himself a conception of character, of mental processes, of the whole personality of his hearer or of the company; which he keeps to himself. Yet you cannot but find him sympathetic. This immobility of feature denotes neither coldness nor indifference.

He made perhaps the best speech of his life—at any rate, outside the courts—in opening the Marconi debate last night. The trouble with lawyers in the House of Commons is that they are forensic. They cannot rid themselves of what in a doctor would be called their bedside manner. They seem for the most part to be addressing a jury or the Bench; and the House of Commons is neither. If you cannot adapt yourself to the House, it will not adapt itself to you. There are lawyers in the House who can forget they are lawyers and can make the House forget it. Sir Edward Carson is one. Mr. F. G. Smith is one. Mr. Cave, who moved the resolution of censure in a judicial speech, is a third. The Prime Minister is pre-eminently one. The Asquith who leads the House never suggests the Asquith whose business in life was the Bar. Than his there is no better House of Commons manner, and none which seems more exclusively and essentially of the House.

To this company Sir Rufus never belonged until last evening. True, he is Attorney General, and to that high office a trace of the wig and gown might be expected to cling, but even there the House resents it. Like the Solicitor General, Sir John Simon, Sir Rufus has always handled politics in a legal way. There is no less effective way; whether in the House or on the platform. He has been nine years member for Reading, three years Attorney General, and last year was taken into the Cabinet; an unprecedented honor for a law officer of the Crown, implying that the Prime Minister set a high value on his political services. With all these experiences his political education might be thought complete, yet it cannot be said that his House of Commons reputation is equal to his reputation at the Bar.

But on this, the most momentous occasion of his public life, he spoke as a man to his fellow men; as a member of the House to his fellow members; with deep feeling, with sincerity, with that air of truth which no man can assume. He took upon himself whatever blame attached to these share transactions. Yet when he came to discuss the charges against him his tone changed. He seemed wholly unaware of the change; indeed, he said the last thing he should desire to do would be to deal with a question of this kind in a legal fashion. But, all unconsciously, he did deal with it in a legal fashion.

After all, there are not two Sir Rufus Isaacs. There is only one, the lawyer. The conformation of his mind has become legal, and legal only. That is not a criticism; it is an appreciation, an estimate. He drew distinctions between Mr. Godfrey Isaacs as Government contractor and Mr. Godfrey Isaacs as his brother. He marshalled his facts. His argument had a legal basis throughout. His method was the method of the great jury advocate. He dealt with shades and subtleties of meaning in the wording and rewording of the rules which Mr. Cave had laid down as rules that, in such matters as these, ought to govern the conduct of a Minister.

Above all, he shrank from a full expression of that regret which the House expected. At the back of his mind seemed to be a fear lest it might be taken as a plea of guilty; not, of course, to the baseless charges of corruption, abandoned by everybody, but to the suggestion of impropriety or indiscretion in buying the shares, and of want of frankness in omitting to tell the House last October that he had bought them. He admitted his mistake, and the admission was explicit. But the declaration of regret, for which the House waited in painful expectation, came in contingent and hypothetical terms and related only to the silence in October. "It may be a course which you may regret hereafter." For the rest his regret was left as a matter of inference. When, therefore, by a party vote and a majority of 78, the House adopted Sir Ryland Adkins's amendment to Mr. Cave's motion, accepting his expressions of regret, it went beyond the text of his speech. In substance, Sir Rufus Isaacs said he would not have done what he did had he foreseen the consequences. That also had a legal flavor. Nevertheless, everybody may accept his final assurances:

"I am guided in the course I have now taken solely by my desire to preserve the best traditions of public life, to say no word and to do no act which could by any possibility be construed as relaxing the rigidity of the rules of conduct properly applicable to Ministers of the Crown. This House may lay down rules, but in the end it is not rules but the high principle and the public honor of our public men, to whatever party they may belong, which are the best safeguards for the purity of our public life."

MRS. ALFRED G. VANDERBILT AND HER BABY SON.



Alverstone, which cannot be long delayed. He would have been the first Jew to hold that great office. Whether it may still be his no one now knows.

G. W. S.

LADY DE ROS ARRIVES

Premiere Baroness of England and Peeress in Her Own Right.

(Copyright, 1913, by the Associated Company.) Lady de Ros, who arrived recently on board the Cunard liner Mauretania, is a peeress in her own right and the twenty-fifth holder of the premier Barony of England, created in 1261. She is the twenty-seventh in descent from that Robert de Ros who was the leader of the barons who extorted the Magna Charta from King John, and who married Isabel, daughter of King William, the Lion of Scotland. His tomb is to be seen to this day in the Temple Church in London.

Lady de Ros, who inherited the peerage from her father six years ago, is a woman of near sixty, and is married to the Hon. Anthony Dawson, younger son of the first Earl Darvel. As a commoner he has no share in her title and prerogatives. This leads to some awkward contretemps abroad, where hotelkeepers not initiated into the mysteries of the British peerage cannot quite understand how a Mr. Dawson can be travelling with a Lady de Ros as man and wife. Some foreign lons have even been known to close their doors against them.

Lady de Ros has three daughters, which means that the peerage will go into abeyance on her death, since the Crown does not recognize any priority of birth where women are concerned. King George will be free to terminate the abeyance in favor of any one of Lady de Ros's three daughters, two of whom, the eldest and the youngest, are married and have children. The barony has twice before been in abeyance, the second time on the death of the twentieth baron in 1887, and remained in that condition until 1904, that is to say, for 19 years, when it was terminated in favor of Charlotte, wife of Lord Henry Fitzclarence, who was descended on her mother's side from the eighteenth baron.

The Lords de Ros have played a notable role in history. The fourth baron led the second division of the English army at the battle of Crecy. The seventh baron was a Knight of the Garter and Lord Treasurer of England, and Catherine, the nineteenth holder of the barony, was the wife of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who was the most notable figure of the reign of James I. until his death at the hand of an assassin.

There is but one really dark page in the history of this peerage—one stain upon its escutcheon—due to the twenty-second baron. His name is still recalled in connection with one of the greatest card scandals of the nineteenth century, which convulsed English society just at the time of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne. He was charged by a weekly London paper, "The Saturday," with cheating at cards at the Travellers' Club, in Pall Mall. For two full years previously he had been suspected of unfair practices, and the only reason why he was permitted to go on playing was that several of the men who subsequently became his accusers were wont, with more cynicism than honesty, to bet on his hands. The matter might have gone on indefinitely had not the weekly paper in question got hold of the story and printed it.

Lord de Ros was then compelled to take legal proceedings against the owner of the paper. There were almost as many peers who went into the witness box for the purpose of excusing Lord de Ros, or the ground of aberration of mind and of otherwise testifying in his behalf, as there were noblemen who lured him as accusers, chief among the latter being Lord Henry Bentinck, and the great sportsman, George Fyne. The jury decided in favor of "The Saturday," which was equivalent to a declaration that Lord de Ros was guilty of the practices imputed to him. On the following day he left England forever, after being permitted to resign from all the clubs to which he belonged. He died a couple of years later in the utmost obscurity, completely ostracized by society, both in England and abroad. Fortunately he was unmarried.

Lady de Ros's country seat and principal home is in County Down, known as Old Court, near Stranorlar. It is noted for its woodland scenery and overlooks the Irish Channel.

MARQUE DE FONTENOY.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Southampton, Long Island, July 13.—The weather at Southampton today was extremely warm, but notwithstanding the heat, the tennis courts at the Meadow Club were well filled and the club tournament for the Carnegie Cup was largely attended. After the matches were over the players and spectators joined the crowd at the bathing pavilion, where one of the largest crowds of the summer enjoyed the surf bathing.

Dinner parties to-night will be given by Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. A. B. Boardman and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Henry, of New York, are spending a few days with Mr. and

Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman at their cottage, on First Neck Lane. Miss Ada Phillips will give a dinner Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, who are guests at the Meadow Club.

Mrs. A. Scott Cameron is visiting her son, W. Scott Cameron, at the Moorings on Gun Lane. Mr. Reginald Barker, of London, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Uiman. Mrs. W. Willoughby Sharp has returned from Dongan Hills, Staten Island, and is at the Schermerhorn cottage for the summer.

Among the guests at the Irving House are: Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo de Acosta, Miss Mercedes de Acosta, Miss Adela S. Colgate, Mrs. H. A. Walter, Mr. L. H. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Maxwell and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Freeman and son, Louis E. Becker, Richard Peters, Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum, Miss Justine Ingersoll.

Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Clarence Fowler, Mrs. Henry Tinker, Mrs. E. T. Elder, Miss Jane Anderson, Mrs. H. L. Thomas, Judge and Mrs. Eugene Philbin, Miss Eugenie Philbin, Miss M. L. Lewis, Mrs. D. T. Worden, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gouverneur Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Haney and Miss William Keyser, of Baltimore. Captain and Mrs. R. C. Vance, Charles Raymond, of Morrisstown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Miss Georgiana Appleton, Gardner D. Howe, of Cambridge, Mass., and Mrs. J. R. Elwell.

Those who are staying at the Meadow Club for the season are Judge and Mrs. J. H. Pitney, of Morrisstown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, Miss Antoinette Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Holart Porter, the Misses Dorothy, Margaret and Katherine Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams, Jr., of Morrisstown, N. J.; J. Bowers Lee, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown and Miss Cecelia Walcott Brown.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Tuxedo Park, July 19.—Tuxedo attracted a large gathering of New Yorkers today for Sunday. The entertainment committee arranged an elaborate social programme, and there were many house parties among the cottagers, while the usual afternoon festivities were held at the Tuxedo Club and several dinners to-night.

Among those who had house parties were Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinehander, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stuyvesant Pilot and Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards.

Mr. and Mrs. F. V. S. Crosby are spending the summer at their cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Alexander are in the Edgar cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, who spent the week at Lake Mohonk, returned today. Other arrivals were Dr. and Mrs. George Draper, Lady Helen Hutchinson and Miss Helen Hutchinson, of London; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Sands, Hoffman Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Wehrhahn, Cecil D. Landale, Langdon Marion and Addison Cammack.

COOK-KELLEY.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) York Harbor, Me., July 19.—Miss Nathalie Morrill Jerrold Kelley, daughter of Commander James D. Jerrold Kelley, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Kelley, of New York City, was married this afternoon to Thomas McKeown Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKeown Cook, of Pittsburgh.

It was one of the most brilliant society weddings held here in seventy years. The ceremony occurred in Trinity Episcopal Church, and Dean Vernon of the Portland Diocese officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Mercedes de Acosta, Miss Genevieve Sanford, Miss Gwendolyn Condon and Miss Violetta Procter, all of New York. The matron of honor was Mrs. Stansbury Brady, of Baltimore, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were attended by her cousin, James W. Souly, of Pittsburgh.

The ushers were Addison Singer, of Pittsburgh; Edward Rutter, George Peabody and Walter Gleason, of New York.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the York Country Club. The couple attended a dance in their honor at Lancaster Hall and left late in the evening on a wedding trip.

Mr. Cook is a graduate of Harvard College and a summer resident here, while the bride is one of the favorites of the summer colony and a leader in all society events.

"BEBE" VANDERBILT GETS HERE FROM ENGLAND

Ten-Months-Old Heir of Alfred Gwynne's Millions Has First View of America.

TWO NURSES WITH HIM

Proud Papa Says He Is Going To Be Better Horseman than His Dad—Family Going to Oakland Farm.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Jr., who was born in Surrey, England, ten months ago and who parted company with his parents on two occasions because he was too young to brave the Atlantic and accompany them to this country, arrived here yesterday from Havre on the French liner La Savane.

He saw the native land of his parents under splendid weather conditions, but the oil works at Bayonne, owned by neighbor Rockefeller, and the Statue of Liberty, owned by Uncle Sam, were of little concern to him. His mother and nurses seemed to be about the only objects of interest for the little fellow. M. Le Jeloux, the purser, and his assistant, M. de Langlade, were entitled to the younger Vanderbilt's censure for not treating him better on the passenger list, but he cherished not the slightest resentment toward them for recording him as "Bebe."

In the rush to get to press the "Liste des passagers de cabine" M. Le Jeloux even forgot to put down the name of the child's father. "Mme. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, bebe, nurse, et deux femmes de chambre" was the only "copy" that reached the printer; so, to save the day, he added a "press time bulletin" in the addition, saying "M. Vanderbilt, Nourrice Vanderbilt."

Mr. Vanderbilt throughout the trip up the Bay from Quarantine kept close to his young son. He said he believed the baby inherited his love for horseflesh, and he prophesied that Alfred, Jr., would eventually become a better whip than his father.

The child, who is bigger than the average infant of ten months, was dressed in white, and like his father was not burdened with jewels. His little rosy chubby face beamed upon curious onlookers beneath a gray French bonnet.

Mr. Vanderbilt was positive that his infant liked horses, and horses were on hand at the French Line pier yesterday to hear the little fellow away to the Vanderbilt Hotel, where he spent his first night in America. An automobile would have been quicker, but as the Vanderbilts were in no particular hurry to get uptown they climbed into a coupé and let the child have his first look at Fifth avenue.

Mr. Vanderbilt said he would take his family this morning to Oakland Farm, Sandy Point, R. I., where all would remain for the summer. They will return to New York before the holidays, and will attend a family reunion of the Vanderbilt family in this city on Christmas.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Jr., was born on September 22, 1912, in his parents' home, at Caesar's Camp, near Aldershot, in Surrey, England. His mother, who is the divorced wife of Dr. Smith Hollins McKim, of Baltimore, married Mr. Vanderbilt in England, December 11, 1911. Mr. Vanderbilt had been divorced by his first wife, who was Miss Elsie French.

The second Mrs. Vanderbilt, before her marriage to Dr. McKim, was Miss Margaret Emerson, daughter of Captain Isaac E. Emerson, a wealthy drug manufacturer, of Baltimore.

GRANDSON FOR VISCOUNT ESHER

A son has been born to Mrs. Oliver Sylvian Ballantyne, who is at Orchard Lea, Windsor Forest, England. Mrs. Ballantyne, widow of Mr. and Mrs. H. August Heckcher, of this city, was married to Mr. Ballantyne, who is eldest son of Viscount Esher, on October 1, at the home of her parents, near Huntington, Long Island.

DE KOVEN A GRANDFATHER.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Kierstead Hudson are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Friday, at White Cottage, their country home in Westchester County. Mrs. Hudson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joseph P. Bickerton, Jr., has engaged Georgia Calne for one of the important roles in "Adele," the new musical comedy which opens at the Long Acre Theatre August 28. The out-of-town opening will take place at Montreal August 18.

The Henry B. Harris Estate has engaged Marjory Woods and Frederic Perry for the production of Bayard Veiller's new play, "The Fight," which will open the season at the Hudson Theatre Labor Day. Sydney Greenbush, librettist and critic for the Laichler Company, is travelling toward the Pacific Coast and will remain indefinitely in Los Angeles. While there arrangements will be made by him for the reviving of "Eberman," the old morality play that ran for a period last season at the Century Theatre. Mr. Greenbush will be the Doctor and Violet Romer Good Dodes. Mr. Greenbush will not return until after the exposition.

Henry Rosenberg announces that he will have a new stock company at the Metropolitan Theatre, The Bronx, which will be conducted along the lines of William Morris's Detroit theatre. Rowden Hall will head this company.

The body of J. C. Williamson, the theatrical manager of Australia and New Zealand, who died this month in Paris, is being brought to this country for burial. The body will arrive here next week on the St. Paul. Although Mr. Williamson had lived and operated his business principally in Australia for the last thirty-five years, he was an American by birth and will that he should be buried in this country.

MRS. HARRIMAN AIDS HOSPITAL.

San Francisco, July 19.—A check for \$10,000 from Mrs. E. H. Harriman was received here today by Dr. F. K. Ainsworth, chief of the Southern Pacific hospital service, to apply as added capital to the fund of \$50,000 already established by Mrs. Harriman for medical research,

JOHN D. BACKS WORLD WARFARE ON DISEASE

\$100,000,000 Fund Referred to by Ambassador Page Was His Foundation.

PLANS ONLY TENTATIVE

Oil Man's Aids Admit Diplomat Had His Gift in Mind in Speech at Anglo-Saxon Club in London.

The \$100,000,000 fund for a world war on disease, referred to by Ambassador Page on Thursday at the Anglo-Saxon Club, in London, could only be the foundation established here by John D. Rockefeller, according to members of the Foundation. They said that a plan similar to the one referred to was under consideration by the Foundation, and that Mr. Page knew of it through his being a member of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of the Hookworm Disease.

It was admitted also by several of Mr. Rockefeller's aids that Mr. Page could not have had any other plan in view. It was also said that, while the funds would be contributed for the campaign by the Rockefeller Foundation, the actual or ultimate donor would be Mr. Rockefeller. The foundation being supported solely by the oil man. The denial that Rockefeller was the donor said to have been made by Mr. Page was thought, therefore, to have been only technical, it being his intention to indicate that the funds did not come as a direct gift.

While the new campaign against hookworm is in some respects an extension of the present hookworm commission, which has confined its activities to the United States, the members of the Rockefeller Foundation are planning an entirely new commission. The plans are only tentative, though it was said there was little likelihood of its not being carried out. In fact, it was thought that upon the return next month of Jerome D. Greene, secretary of the Foundation, the scope of the new commission would take concrete form and details as to its programme made public.

The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of the Hookworm Disease was founded by Mr. Rockefeller with \$1,000,000. The new commission will look to the endowment fund of the Rockefeller Institute alone for its support. While Mr. Rockefeller's commission confines itself to the hookworm alone, the new Foundation's commission, it is said, will include other diseases.

The members of the hookworm commission are F. T. Gates, William H. Welch, Simon Flexner, E. A. Alderman, D. P. Houston, P. C. Claxton, Wickliffe Rose, J. J. Joyner, Walter H. Page, H. B. Frissell, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy, C. W. Styles and L. G. Myers. Some of these, it was said, probably would be in the Foundation commission, which would include also members from other countries.

The members of the Rockefeller Foundation are John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick T. Gates, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Wickliffe Rose and Charles O. Heydt.

The interest of Mr. Rockefeller and his associates in the new movement is said to be due to the excellent work that the hookworm commission has accomplished in the Southern States. The methods to be employed in the new campaign, it was said, would be along the same lines.

The first move by the new commission, it was said, would be an extended trip through Europe and Asia by Wickliffe Rose, who has led the fight against the hookworm in America, to make a study of conditions.

Ambassador Page, besides being a member of the hookworm commission, is a member of the General Education Board endowed by the Rockefeller millions.

Washington, July 19.—Wickliffe Rose, administrative secretary of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease, admitted today that the work was to be made international in character. Mr. Rose said that a new commission was contemplated for a campaign against the hookworm and kindred disease that would be without geographical limitations, but said its membership would not be made public, as acceptances had not been received from all of those invited for membership. Mr. Rose would not deny that some of the members of the commission might be from other countries.

ABNER TANNENBAUM.

The funeral of Abner Tannenbaum, a Jewish writer and newspaperman, who died at his home, No. 207 West 147th street, Friday night, will be held this morning at the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society's building, No. 225 East Broadway. The burial will take place at Washington Cemetery. Tannenbaum was born in Russia sixty-six years ago and came to this country in 1887. At the time of his death he was an editorial writer for the Jewish Morning Journal, as well as author of "Mysteries of the Russian Imperial Court." He leaves a son and three daughters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

JOSEPH MORGENTHAU, proprietor of the Brooklyn and New York Express Company, and for twenty-five years active in Republican politics in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday in Sullivan County, N. Y. His body was cremated yesterday at Fresh Pond, Long Island.

JAMES GARRARD WHITE, sixty-seven, vice-president of Kentucky State University and the last member of the original faculty, died at Lexington, Ky., yesterday. He had been connected with the university for forty-five years.

MABEL HITE HAD NO ESTATE.

Michael J. Donlin, the baseball player, obtained from Surrogate Cochran yesterday letters of administration on the estate of his wife, who was known on the stage as Mabel Hite, and who died on October 22, 1912. Donlin explained in his petition that his wife left neither real nor personal property, but that there was a cause of action against C. C. Shayne & Co., furriers, for \$1,700, for the alleged conversion and unlawful detention of personal property.

LANES GO WEST TO-DAY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, July 19.—The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Franklin K. Lane will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon for the West, where the Secretary will inspect national parks, forest reserves, Indian reservations and other places coming under his department. Secretary Lane will take with him A. C. Miller, assistant to the Secretary, and his private secretary, H. A. Meyer.

MARLIN E. OLMSTED DEAD

Representative and Lawyer Expires After Week's Illness.

Marlin E. Olmsted, Representative in Congress from the 18th Pennsylvania District, died yesterday in the Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital in this city, after an operation for throat trouble. He had been in the hospital about a week, but none but his most intimate friends knew that his condition was critical, and the announcement of his death was a surprise.

Mr. Olmsted was a Republican and had represented his district continuously from 1897 until March 4 last. He was born in Ullysses Township, Potter County, Penn., and was educated in the common schools and at Coudersport Academy. At an early age he became assistant corporation clerk, and a year later was made corporation clerk, in charge of the collection of taxes from corporations under the Pennsylvania revenue system.

He read law with John W. Simonton at Harrisburg, and was admitted to the bar



MARLIN E. OLMSTED.

of Dauphin County in November, 1878, and to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1881. Three years later Mr. Olmsted was admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was elected to represent Dauphin County in the proposed constitutional convention in 1891. He married Miss Gertrude Howard, daughter of Major Conway R. Howard, of Richmond, Va., in 1889. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Lebanon Valley College in 1902 and from Dickinson College in 1905.

Mr. Olmsted was elected to the 55th, 56th and 57th Congresses from the 18th District, and to the 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st and 62d Congresses from the 18th District. He frequently acted as Speaker of the House when Joseph G. Cannon was temporarily weary of wielding the gavel.

FRANK D. CREAMER.

Lisp, Long Island, July 19.—Frank D. Creamer, former Sheriff of Kings County, died early today from heart trouble at his home on the Merrick Road. He was a son of Dr. Joseph Creamer, of Brooklyn, and was born April 4, 1853, in the old 18th Ward. He was a lineal descendant of Aaron Burr.

Mr. Creamer was educated in the Brooklyn schools and early in life entered the contracting business, in which he remained. His first large city contract was for building Bay Ridge sewers. At the time of his death he was largely interested in the Borough Development Company, and the Boston Development and Sanitary Company.

Mr. Creamer was elected Sheriff in 1889. In 1892 he married Miss Louise M. Murray, of Brooklyn, who died suddenly two years ago. He leaves two sons, Frank D. and Byron Creamer. He was an active member of the Parkway Driving Club and various other clubs and social organizations.

RICHARD S. CARPENTER.

Richard S. Carpenter, ninety-three years old, died at his home at No. 43 Berry street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. He came from Ireland when a boy and worked in the blacksmith and wheelwright trades. He set up in business for himself and invested his savings in real estate. He retired from business forty years ago. For five years he had not been out of his house. His wife died eight years ago, and his son, John, two years ago. He has a daughter living, who lives in Manhattan. The burial will be in Cypress Hill Cemetery on Tuesday.

MARRIED.

GORDY-BAXTER—By the Rev. Gilbert L. Pennock, at St. John's Chapel, Summit Avenue, Jersey City, on Friday, July 19, 1913, at Quaker Hill, N. Y., two years ago, Mr. Charles E. Gordy, to Dr. Milton E. Baxter, of Jersey City.

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